

NOTES ON WILD  
LIFE IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA  
By Rev. O. A.  
BUNBURY, M.A.  
To be had at the  
"CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Part I and Part II  
Price \$1.00

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 16,207.

號九十月四年五十五百九千壹壹

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

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THE "CHINA MAIL"  
NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communi-  
cation addressed to the Editor, not necessarily  
for publication but as evidence of good  
faith.

All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is  
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The "China Mail" is delivered free to  
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Postage is charged at the rate of fifty  
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China  
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Alterations and additions to Advertisements  
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Telegraphic Address "MAIL" Hongkong.  
Code, A.B.C. 5th Edition.  
Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

## HINDENBURG'S GROUND.

Strength of the Muzorian Lakes  
District.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, telegraphing from  
Petrograd, points out the strength, natural  
and artificial, of the Muzorian Lakes  
district.

For years previous to the war Marshal  
von Hindenburg had been studying how to  
defend it. The result of the studies was  
to make it enormously difficult to occupy.  
The only means of advance lay along the  
narrow strip of land separating the numerous  
lakes. These narrow strips between the  
wide sheets of water are very strongly  
fortified, and Marshal von Hindenburg's  
system was to defend them by what are  
called "the Boyen forts."

These consist of three separate forts with  
six bastions altogether heavily armed, with  
the most difficult wire entanglements in  
front of them that could ever be en-  
countered.

There are eight of these Boyen forts, that  
is to say, twenty-four forts along the  
fifty-mile front. Possibly, our Russian  
Allies might have made more headway if  
they had hurried masses of men on these  
positions.

But the Russian commanders are not  
allowed to expose their men in this pitiful  
fashion. Any general who loses heavily is  
called to account, as, for instance, those  
who suffered the attack on Gumbinnen.

The most recent issue to hand of The  
Wireless World contains the wireless  
operator's account of the Falkland Islands  
naval engagement. It is accompanied by  
an interesting map showing the course and  
position of the ships just before the begin-  
ning of the action. The Falkland Islands  
operator who contributes this account is  
the first to relate the fact that Admiral  
Sturdee, following the example of Nelson  
at Trafalgar, issued a general order to his  
fleet for engagement. That order was  
"God Save the King."

## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition  
of ill-health, shows your assimila-  
tive powers are decreasing.

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Supplies the blood with the  
wanted nourishment and healthy  
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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

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LADIES DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS

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Turkish Bath	—	—	—	\$3
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13 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. J. O. SOPIESS, Manager.

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GEO. A. CALDWELL,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1915. 267

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY  
YEARLY MEETING of the Society will  
be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's  
Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the  
23rd April, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose  
of receiving the report of the Directors  
together with the statements of account to  
31st December, 1914, and of declaring  
Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society  
will be CLOSED from the 15th April to  
the 23rd April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
O. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 9, 1915. 320

### CHINA TRADES INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY  
YEARLY MEETING of the Company  
will be held at its Head Office, No. 2  
Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY  
the 23rd April, 1915, at 12.15 p.m. for the  
purpose of receiving the report of the  
Directors together with the statements of  
account to 31st December, 1914, and of  
declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from 13th April to  
the 23rd April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
O. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 9, 1915. 321

### THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH YEARLY MEETING  
of Shareholders of the above Com-  
pany will be held at the Company's Office,  
St. George's Building at Noon on FRI-  
DAY the 30th April, 1915 to receive a  
Statement of Accounts to the 31st Decem-  
ber, 1914 and the Report of the General  
Manager and Consulting Committee and  
to elect a Consulting Committee and  
Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 18th April  
to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.  
W. G. DARBY,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, April 13, 1915. 326

### SINGON & CO.

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Singapore, September 4, 1915.

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Large assortment of Chinese Silks and  
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All goods sold at reasonable prices.

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### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.09 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

SUNDAY.  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.15 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 Noon to 1.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midday.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
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Numerous quiet rooms with luxuriously  
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A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1906. 1207

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

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Electric Lifts, Fans and Lights.  
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.  
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you.

## INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA  
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SHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, YO-  
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, KOJO,  
KANADA, NAKAMURA, SATO,  
SHINMEI AND KANIAMADA  
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Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,  
Tsukuba, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Hankow, Peking.TEL. ADDRESS for above: "IVASAKI."  
Codes:—A1, AB 5th Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

CHUNKIANG: Messrs Gearing &  
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &  
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.  
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A.R. Brown,  
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.For particulars, apply to  
E. KATO,  
Manager,  
No. 2, PEDDER STREET,  
HONGKONG. 818IN THE MATTER OF THE COM-  
PANIES' ORDINANCE 1911  
AND 1913AND OF  
THE TONGKONG RUBBER COM-  
PANY, LTD.  
(IN LIQUIDATION).NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a  
GENERAL MEETING of the above  
named Company will be held at the Office  
of Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MAT-  
THEWS, New Government Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road, Victoria, in the Colony  
of Hongkong, on TUESDAY the 26th day  
of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock, Noon,  
precisely, for the purpose of having the  
accounts of the Liquidator, showing the  
manner in which the winding-up has been  
conducted and the property of the Company  
disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and  
of hearing any explanation that may be  
given by the Liquidator, and also of  
determining by Extraordinary Resolution,  
in the manner in which the Books, Accounts,  
and Documents of the Company and of the  
Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1915. 250HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE.  
NOTICE.THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
of the Members of the HONGKONG  
GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
will be held on MONDAY 26th April,  
1915, at 4 o'clock P.M., precisely, in the  
OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
ROOM, (CITY HALL), for the following  
purposes:

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts  
of the Committee for the year ended  
31st December, 1914.
- (2) To elect a new Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 16, 1915. 349

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of  
the above Club will be held  
SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1915,  
at 12.30 P.M., at the Office of the Hongkong  
Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the  
HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.  
By Order,  
T. F. HUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, April 10, 1915. 326

## NOTICE.

We are prepared to deliver our  
MILK & BUTTER  
to any address in the City, East and  
West Point, Quarry Bay, Kowloon  
and Canton.

## TWICE DAILY

Orders for Milk and all Dairy  
Produce can be registered at our  
Town Depot or at our branches at  
the Peak, Quarry Bay, Kowloon  
and Shamshu.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

FOR a good solid meal, a la carte or  
Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors  
of the best, ALEXANDRA CAFE.Smokers of discrimination  
always selectGARRICK  
SMOKING  
TOBACCOIt has the distinction  
of invigorating the  
nerves and brain of  
the business man.Does not burn or  
irritate the  
throat.AMERICA AND THE  
WAR.

## VISCOUNT BRICE'S REVIEW.

An illuminating article by Viscount  
Brice, formerly British Ambassador in  
Washington, on the position of the United  
States in the war, appears in the Daily  
Chronicle and the Daily News and Leader.  
Viscount Brice says he has been con-  
stantly questioned on the American attitude  
and public opinion in regard to the great  
struggle, and he now puts on paper the  
impression he has derived from the many  
private letters which have reached him  
from the other side of the Atlantic.As to the general feeling in the United  
States my correspondents entirely agree  
with what may be gathered from the lead-  
ing American journals. The vast majority  
of the people condemn the German  
Government, laying the blame for the out-  
break of strife upon it and Austria.Arduously attached to their own  
democratic institutions, they think that  
freedom is at issue in this conflict, because  
the ruling powers in Germany hate demo-  
cracy, and would like to quell it wherever  
it could. Upon minor issues some among  
them might side sometimes with Germany,  
sometimes with the Allies. But on the  
main and vital issues they are all clear. To  
their eyes Germany stands against free-  
dom, and France stands for it.

## GERMAN AMERICANS.

Of the small minority—I have heard  
it put at less than 20 per cent.—who sup-  
port the German cause nearly all (says  
Viscount Brice) are men of German birth.  
The children of Americans who are  
born in America grow up normal American  
citizens for all practical purposes. Their  
loyalty is to the Stars and Stripes, and  
their feeling for the land of their parents  
is comparatively weak. What is called the  
German vote in America is a small and  
unreliable vote. But when those who  
lead it try to use it as a means of applying  
political pressure in such a case as this,  
native Americans resent such an attempt,  
for with them it is a fundamental principle  
that a citizen must have no loyalty but  
that of the United States, and the great bulk  
of the hyphenated German-Americans  
would refuse to respond.

## THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

As to the United States Government,  
that has, of course, declared itself  
absolutely neutral, neutral in letter and  
in spirit. As was to be expected, both  
sides have flamed it, and it dawns (says  
Viscount Brice) that this is the best proof  
of its impartiality.The friends of Germany would have  
liked it to buy up the many German  
vessels that have sought shelter in  
American harbours, in order that their price  
might go to Germany, and have clamoured  
for the prohibition of the sale of munitions  
of war to England and France. The op-  
posite party, deeply moved by the tragic  
fate of Belgium, condemn the Administration  
for having failed to enter a solemn protest  
against the violation of Belgian territory  
and the constant breaches of the rules of  
warfare, prescribed by The Hague Con-  
vention, that have followed.Whether  
or not it would have been better to deliver a  
protest, the mischief had been largely done  
before any could have been delivered, and  
no neutral Power in either the Old  
World or the New has, in fact, protested.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Questions of international law and usage  
have been raised between the United  
States and the belligerents on both sides.  
Viscount Brice points out, and he adds:  
"Some such differences must always be  
expected, because few international rules  
are as well defined and positive as the  
laws that prevail within a civilized State."COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION"Only a Cough" but you sleep  
while it is ONLY a cough.WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD-LIVER OIL  
COMPOUNDThe finest preparation made  
for combating severe coughs.  
CURES any cough that is  
only a cough. Very palatable.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$3.25.

THE DRASTIC NEW MEASURE:  
FURTHER DETAILS.Establishing an "Industrial  
Dictatorship."There is only one thing to do in this  
crisis, to make the Government more or  
less dictatorial and trust them to do what is  
wise.—Mr. Bonar Law in the House of  
Commons.To-day (says the "Globe" of March 11)  
the Commons are considering in Committee  
the New Defence of the Realm Bill, the  
announcement of the details of which came  
like a bombshell in the House of Com-  
mons yesterday. Members of the House  
are now discussing the introduction of a new  
measure, the most drastic since the war  
began, which was designed to enable the  
Government to take over any factory or  
workshop in which war material can be  
produced, and to take possession of any  
plant they require.

## DICTATORSHIP TO COME.

There are complaints in both the  
Unionist and Radical Press to-day over the  
way the Government acted. The Chronicle's  
Parliamentary correspondent says: "The  
Government are not treating the House of  
Commons with the respect that is due to it,"  
while the Telegraph says that resentment  
was expressed by members on both sides of  
the House.In the course of yesterday's explanatory  
discussion it was ascertained that the Bill  
1. Gives power to take over unoccupied  
houses in the neighbourhood of the  
works for the accommodation of  
workmen.2. Protects the owners of such works  
against the consequences of being  
unable to fulfil their contracts.

3. Contains the fair wages clause.

4. Makes fair arrangement for the com-  
pensation of owners without re-  
course to litigation.

## PROGNOSTICS TASK.

The Government will welcome the names  
of persons willing to serve in an impartial  
tribunal to undertake this prodigious task.  
Mr. Lloyd George also informed Mr.  
Bonar Law that it was not proposed to act  
without full consultation with all man-  
ufacturers. The idea was that they should  
be summoned together in their districts  
and a central committee formed, and that  
there should be a business man at the head  
of the organization."LOOKING FOR A STRONG MAN."  
"We are on the look-out," he said, "for  
a good strong business man with some  
push and go who will be able to push the  
thing through. We propose to organize  
the whole of the engineering community  
for the purpose of assisting us in increasing  
the output, and I am perfectly certain that  
the idea of such a business man is the  
willing assistance of all these gentlemen."

## Question of Profits.

In regard to the financial proposal, as it  
stands at present, it is understood to be  
says the Daily News (Lobby correspondent),  
that in the case of such businesses the  
Government shall pay the profits to the  
employers on a three years' basis. Up to  
the average of the three years the employ-  
ers are to be paid fully, but of the  
profits exceeding that average the Govern-  
ment shall pay the employers one-quarter,  
and the other three-quarters shall go to the  
State. It is believed that the Government's  
attention will be directed first to firms  
which can assist in the shipbuilding,  
engineering, and ammunition industries.  
To take an example, Messrs. Caird's ship-  
building yard at Greenock are at present  
building P. and O. boats. Such activities  
might give place, presumably, to warship  
building. The Bill, it should be added,  
provides for contracts which are pending,  
an indemnity being given for the breaking  
of such contracts.

## WHAT ENGINEERS THINK.

The "Good, Strong Business  
Man."The Mail has collected the following  
views of engineering firms on the new  
measure:  
Sir H. Lincoln Treggo, Director ofMessrs. Richard Hill and Co., and joint  
deputy-chairman of Tangent Ltd., is of  
opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's scheme  
will be very unpopular among man-  
ufacturers. "They know better than any  
else what they are doing to turn out as  
they are only too willing to do what is  
necessary for Government purposes. Any  
interference with the proper working of  
these firms would be highly prejudicial."Asked if he thought Mr. Lloyd George  
would be able to find a man capable of  
organizing and superintending a circle of  
different factories, Sir Lincoln replied: "I  
don't think so. The various departments  
of the engineering industry are so complex  
and often so varied that it is impossible to  
find a man who possesses the necessary  
knowledge and experience to superintend  
all into one department and act as its  
director."Mr. J. E. Thornycroft, managing direc-  
tor of Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and  
Co., thinks that so far as increasing the  
quantity of supplies is concerned the  
scheme is a good one and ought not to be  
difficult to carry out. As to finding a man  
who can organize the supply and delivery  
of war material, no difficulty ought to be  
experienced. There are plenty of men in  
the Government Department who can do  
strange contracts, and deliveries that are  
as little delay as possible will occur. Mr.  
Thornycroft thinks reorganization of the  
railway system is more necessary. The  
manufacturer often turns out his goods  
quickly, only to find that the railways undo  
all his work.A director of another prominent en-  
gineering firm stated that if the Govern-  
ment took over the factories the men  
would not have the same excuse for turn-  
ing against their employers. "It would  
solve the labour question."The British Engineers' Association has a  
council of 36, elected by 300 firms, with a  
combined capital of over £100,000,000.  
The secretary says that it is the nucleus  
of an organization to help the Government.

## Factories Mobilized.

The Mail, commenting on this "very  
drastic and dramatic, but very necessary  
step," says:  
The engineering trade and manufacturers  
that might be, but for one reason or  
another are not engaged in furnishing mili-  
tary material are, in effect, to be mobilized  
and organized under Government direction.  
In other words, a sort of industrial dic-  
tatorship is established to increase output,  
to bring the full strength of our manu-  
facturing resources into play, to ensure the  
expensive but essential readjustment of  
machinery from peace to war purposes, and  
to ease the friction which experience has  
shown is apt to arise between private em-  
ployers and their workmen.

## AFFORESTATION IN CHINA.

Speech by the Minister of  
Agriculture.A recent visit to Nanking of Mr. Chang  
Chien, Minister of Agriculture and Com-  
merce, was an event of interest. Mr. Chang  
attended a meeting of the Colonization As-  
sociation, received guests, visited points of  
interest in the city, and conducted the  
opening ceremonies of the new School of  
Hydraulic Engineering. He visited the  
Colonization Farm on Purple Mountain.  
This was made the occasion of a large  
gathering in recognition of the work of  
the School of Agriculture connected with  
the University of Nanking. There were  
present members of the Colonization  
Society, representatives and students from  
the schools, Consular representatives and  
a goodly number of the foreign commu-  
nity.Mr. Chang, representing the Chinese  
Government, and Mr. G. L. L. Williams,  
Consul representing the American Minis-  
ter, Dr. Reisch, and also the interests of  
University of Nanking, which is incor-  
porated under American law, planted  
trees, one near the top and the other near  
the foot of Purple Mountain.Mr. Chang made an excellent speech to  
the assembled company. He said that he  
was glad to be present to manifest his in-  
terest in the colonization scheme which  
is affiliated with the National Society of which  
he is President. Heretofore the Govern-  
ment and the people of China had taken  
little interest in the scientific development  
of the agricultural resources of the country,  
and in preserving and promoting forestry.  
He welcomed the work of the Colonization  
Society and especially that of Prof. Baile,  
who has been so active in his labours.  
He hoped that the work in Nanking as  
illustrated by the extension of the develop-  
ment of tree planting on Purple Mountain would  
be both a start and stimulus for the whole  
country. He wished that the people of  
China of all grades of society would, on  
the occasion of a marriage or the establish-  
ment of a new home or any other event,  
plant a tree, and be sure that in this  
way it would not be long before trees  
would be growing all over the land, which  
is now so barren of foliage. As these trees  
planted by Mr. Williams and himself grew,  
he hoped that likewise the idea and work  
of conservation and reclamation would  
grow throughout the length and breadth  
of China.THE RIGHTS OF WARFARE  
AT SEA.

## A Timely Quotation.

Dr. Hans Wehberg, of Dusseldorf, re-  
cently in a work on "The Rights of War-  
fare at Sea," condemned, in anticipation,  
the measures which Germany is now  
taking. On pages 257-8 of his book he  
states:  
According to the old common law, a  
warship must summon a merchant vessel  
before attacking it, for the former being  
more powerful, the latter could so a rule  
not think of resisting. The result of a  
forcible attack might also be to  
destroy the vessel, and the destruction of  
board of the merchant vessel, although  
such goods are, according to the Declaration  
of Paris, inviolable. Furthermore, the  
vessel could belong to the category of ships  
which are excluded from the right of cap-  
ture. Indeed, the merchant vessel could  
truly possess neutral qualities. These are  
the juridical grounds which make detaining  
and search necessary. A warship  
which meets an enemy merchant vessel has  
undoubtedly the duty to summon the ship  
to stop, in order to find out if it is really  
liable to attack.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

## THERAPION NO. 1

## THERAPION NO. 2

## THERAPION NO. 3

CURE FOR ALL THE COMMON DISEASES OF THE  
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, AND FOR ALL THE  
COMMON DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY  
SYSTEM, AND FOR ALL THE COMMON  
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SKIN, AND FOR ALL THE COMMON  
DISEASES



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE WAR.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## BRITISH TRANSPORT ATTACKED.

## TURKISH TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYED.

London, April 17.

The Admiralty announces that the British transport *Manitou*, carrying troops, was attacked by a Turkish torpedo-boat which fired three torpedoes at her. All missed their mark, however. The torpedo-boat retired but was chased by the cruiser *Minerva* and destroyers and finally was run ashore and destroyed on the coast of Chios, the crew being made prisoners.

It is reported that about one hundred men aboard the transport lost their lives through drowning, but full particulars have not yet been received.

London, April 18.

There was great excitement at Chios at the chase of the Turkish destroyer by the Allies' warships.

The weather was of the roughest, and the destroyer emerged from the Gulf of Smyrna and succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Allies. She swung around Chios hotly pursued, and came up with the *Manitou* at which she launched torpedoes. These missed and the *Manitou* proceeded. The destroyer then tried to dodge among the small islands trusting in a knowledge of the channels, but soon realised that the game was up.

The Captain beached the ship on the rocks. Twenty-five Turks and five Germans, including the Captain, were captured by the Greek authorities, and will be interned until the end of the war.

## FRENCH BOMBARDMENT OF EL ARISH.

London, April 17.

A Paris *communiqué* states that yesterday a French battleship, supporting an aeroplane reconnaissance, successfully bombarded enemy works at El Arish where there was a concentration of Turkish troops.

## BABATEPEH BOMBARDED.

London, April 18.

A telegram from Constantinople states that H.M.S. *Majestic*, and *Swissair* bombarded Babatepeh on the 15th inst.

## EYE-WITNESS' INTERESTING REPORT.

## GERMAN SOLDIERS "INCREASINGLY PESSIMISTIC."

The "Eye-Witness" in a report says:—  
There has been the usual shelling to report, but no engagement of special importance. The British marksmanship lately has had many successes, and it is claimed to have disposed of 18 snipers in three days. We exploded a mine at De Touquet on the 9th inst., under a wall forming part of the front of the enemy line. Despite the difficulty of excavation in a waterlogged area, the operation proved a complete success; an enormous crater replaced the loopholed wall. The German losses must have been considerable as the wall and neighbouring trenches were fully manned. The following day the enemy fired a mine under our trenches without causing any damage. According to a German deserter the enemy's broad rations have been further reduced, and now one loaf daily has to be divided among four men. He says that although not fully recovered from his wound, he was sent back to the front. Many men had been deterred from deserting because they were peasant proprietors, and would lose everything by so doing.

Letters found upon German soldiers show that they had become increasingly pessimistic, although efforts have been made to prevent civilians referring to the food question when writing to the front. The general state of mind in the enemy's ranks is hard to realise. The discipline is principally due to fear, the men being in terror of their officers, who behave with a truculence befitting slave-drivers and use the "cat-o-nine-tails." It has been well established in the case of a soldier captured at Neuve Chapelle that they are in such fear of the officers that there is a general atmosphere of distrust among the men, who do not care to speak to one another of their grievances, in case their complaints reach the ears of their seniors. The slightest fault is punished with extreme severity, the offender often being tied to a tree for hours. These methods, however, seem to suit the German temperament. Though having a degrading effect upon the men, who are gradually brutalised, most of the acts of savagery are perpetrated by men belonging to the active army or older men exposed to these methods of training. There is a marked difference with more recent recruits. The system of bullying and the exercise of brute force has tended to fill all ranks with an overmastering sense of the power and invincibility of the army, and imbued the soldiers with a sense of their collective superiority over the rest of the world. While this confidence is diminishing it can only be dissipated by a defeat which can neither be concealed nor explained away.

In conclusion, the "Eye-Witness" mentions a humorous incident that occurred on 1st April. An aviator dropped a football in the Lille Aerodrome. As it slowly fell, the Germans were seen scurrying for shelter. The ball rebounding to a tremendous height probably led them to suspect a new devilish trick, and not till the ball finally came to rest did the Germans emerge from their shelters, to read thereon "April fool. Gott Strafe England."

## FIFTEEN THOUSAND TURKS PUT TO FLIGHT.

## BAYONETTED OUT OF THEIR TRENCHES BY THE BRITISH.

London, April 18.

The Press Bureau announces that the British offensive was continued on the 14th instant in the direction of Zohair (Asiatic Turkey), four miles southward of Shuiba fort. Our troops drove the Turks from their advanced posts and then attacked the Turkish main line at Birjisenwood.

The enemy numbered at least fifteen thousand, including six regular battalions with six guns in well-constructed trenches.

After the most determined resistance the enemy were driven out of the trenches at the point of the bayonet by a charge along the whole line. Thanks to the pluck and determination of the British and Indian troops, the enemy's position was captured in the afternoon.

The British casualties numbered seven hundred.

The Turks are so severely handled that they retired nineteen miles north-west of Zohair.

## MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE UNITED STATES' DUTY.

London, April 18.

Ex-President Roosevelt, replying to a correspondent, vigorously attacks the peace movement in America. He says it is "a bad and evil to clamour for peace when silence is being kept of the hideous wrongs done to humanity in Belgium, which had been trampled in bloody mire. He says, "Let the people advocating from the platform principles of peace hold a meeting and specifically denounce the invasion of Belgium, and demand that the United States do what it can to stop those wrongs."

Mr. Roosevelt characterises the failure of the United States to take her stand on behalf of Belgium as a "peculiarly ignominious abandonment of national duty."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, April 17.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—There is nothing to report.

## APPRECIABLE PROGRESS.

London, April 18, 12.35 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states: We have made appreciable progress in the Vosges and also on both banks of the Fecht. We seized a spur on the north bank, a summit at Metzval. On the southern bank Chasseurs brilliantly carried a summit at Schallfenriethop, which was the culmination of a massed separating two valleys meeting at Metzval.

A British aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane at Boesinghe. The pilot was killed and the observer captured.

Three German counter-attacks at Notre Dame-de-Lorette were stopped short by our troops who solidly organised the ground won.

Heavy artillery bombarded the caves at Pusly, in Alsace, where the Germans sheltered. Explosions indicated that several of them collapsed.

Artillery combats were continued at Bois Mort Mare, but they were not followed by any infantry actions.

A French dirigible bombarded the station and aviation sheds at Freiburg and Driesgau.

## GERMAN OFFICER'S CRIME.

## Murder of British Schoolmaster.

London, April 17.

Great Britain, through the American Ambassador at Berlin, has protested in the strongest possible terms against the shooting of a British schoolmaster named Hadley in a train between Berlin and Cologne on August 3 by a German officer, who was afterwards court-martialed and acquitted. The protest says that whatever provocation the officer received, the shooting can only be described as murder.

## CANADA'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

London, April 17.

Reuter's Winnipeg correspondent telegraphs that the Saskatchewan Government reports an increase of three quarters of a million acres under wheat.

## BULGARIA AND THE ENTENTE.

## An Important Statement.

London, April 17.

The *Daily Mail's* Sofia correspondent says that the Premier of Bulgaria, M. Radoslawoff, has acknowledged the possibility of Bulgaria joining the Entente owing to Germany's refusal to deliver munitions paid for, or to make in April a loan advance as agreed.

## THE GREEK POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, April 17.

A noteworthy change has taken place in the attitude of the Government and the Press, under the influence of a general feeling in the country. It is believed that this foreshadows a modification of the policy of the Cabinet.

## FORTY BOMBS DROPPED NEAR METZ.

## Power Station, Magazine and Shell Factory Attacked.

London, April 17.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says: Our aviators have been most active. They dropped forty bombs on the electric station at Maisieres, which supplies the fortress town of Metz with power and lighting. Dense smoke was seen rising from the central building.

Reuter's correspondent adds that the aviators returned scatheless, though they were violently cannonaded by the forts at Metz. On the way back they met and chased three anti-aircraft, which they forced to descend.

Ten bombs were dropped on a powder magazine at Rothwell(?), with the result that a great red flame shot up, surrounded by dense smoke.

Ten bombs, also, were dropped on the railway works at Leopoldshöhe, in Bade, which is engaged in manufacturing shells.

## RUSSIAN DESTROYERS BUSY IN THE BLACK SEA.

London, April 18.

An official Petrograd *communiqué* announces that Russian destroyers in the Black Sea sank four Turkish steamers and several sailing vessels off the Anatolian coast (in Asia Minor) and attacked the Turkish batteries at Soungouldak.

## FRENCH AVIATOR'S NOTABLE EXPLOIT.

## KILLS TWO GERMANS.

London, April 17.

The latest exploit of the famous aviator Garros occurred at Dunkirk yesterday morning.

Learning that a German aeroplane had been sighted Garros gave chase. After much jockeying for position, he swooped down from above behind at a height of 4,500 feet, and reserved his fire till within 20 yards. Both bullets wore of the utmost effect, killing the aviator and observer.

Garros was alone.

## THE DUTCH FIRE ON ZEPPELINS.

London, April 18.

Three Zeppelins were sighted whilst flying over some islands off the Dutch coast, returning from the direction of England. One passed straight over Vlieland and was fired at, but was not hit.

## FRENCH CRUISERS OFF SYRIA.

London, April 18.

An official Paris *communiqué* states that French cruisers have destroyed the bridge connecting Saint John Dacre with the railway to the interior of Syria.

## THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

London, April 18.

Sir L. S. Jameson, President of the British South Africa Company, returning homeward from a trip to India, interviewed Reuter's representative at Port Said, said that "except for insignificant and isolated local raids the whole of India was perfectly quiet, and apparently not affected by the war at all. The German propaganda had miserably failed, and the best spirit prevails everywhere."

Referring to South Africa, Sir L. S. Jameson remarked that he had been much impressed by the remarkable way General Sir Louis Botha and Major-General Smuts had got the situation in hand, and he was convinced they had now turned the corner. South Africa would have no doubt as to the issue, thanks to the strong policy of Botha and Smuts, who had proved their loyalty and kept their word.

## NOTABLE FRENCH VICTORIES.

London, April 17.

A Paris evening *communiqué* says that three German counter-attacks at Notre Dame de Lorette and one at Les Barges have been repulsed.

In an artillery duel at Montmorency we silenced three batteries and exploded their ammunition.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

## THE TSAR.

London, April 17.

The Tsar has left for the front.

## PRZEMYSL BOOTY.

London, April 17.

It is officially announced that the total number of guns captured at Przemyśl was 1,010. The majority are of bronze, which are Austria's great pride.

## THE RUMOURED AUSTRO-RUSSIAN PEACE.

London, April 18.

The official organ *Fremdenblatt* declares, says an Amsterdam telegram, that the reports of the Austrian intention to conclude a separate peace with Russia are devoid of foundation.

## TURKEY ISSUING EXCHEQUER NOTES.

London, April 18.

A message from Constantinople states that the Government has decided to issue six million pounds small exchange notes, with forced currency, redeemable six months after peace has been declared.

## AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS IN ITALY.

## Shots Exchanged.

London, April 17.

A telegram from Rome states that fifteen Austrian soldiers entered Italian territory on Thursday night through a pass at Loro, penetrated two miles and returned to Trentino. The Italian Customs officials pursued them, but were unable to overtake them. Shots were exchanged.

## AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S ADVICE.

London, April 18.

In the House of Representatives at Melbourne, the Hon. Sir Andrew Fisher, the Premier, welcomed Mr. Lewis Harcourt's announcement that the Dominions will be consulted when peace is restored. Mr. Fisher added: "Nevertheless, my advice is, 'Don't wait till then if a meeting is possible.'"

## SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN PROSECUTING THE WAR.

London, April 18.

At a Unionist meeting at Birmingham a proposal by Mr. A. Chamberlain was carried approving of the action of the Unionist leaders in supporting the Government during the present period of national peril, and trusting that the war would be vigorously prosecuted, whatever the cost, until the complete victory of Great Britain and her Allies has laid a secure foundation for the peace of Europe.

## SOUTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

## MAJOR-GENERAL SMUTS TAKES CHARGE.

London, April 18, 3.50 p.m.

Reuter's Capetown correspondent telegraphs that the Hon. Mr. J. C. Smuts, K.C., Minister of Finance and Minister of Defence, has taken the field direction of the combined operations of the central, southern and eastern forces in German South-West Africa, with the rank of Major-General.

## THE AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

## Telling The Tale To The Turk.

London, April 17.

A Turkish *communiqué* announces that a Berlin official report has been received stating that naval ships successfully bombarded several defended towns on the south-east coast of England on the nights of the 15th and 16th and, though subjected to a heavy fire, returned undamaged.

## CASUALTIES.

London, April 18.

To-night's list of casualties numbers 700, whereof 367 were killed. Died of wounds.—H. Athly, R. I. Mackenzie. Wounded.—J. D. McL. Black, E. L. Brown, G. A. Chapman, A. P. Owen, M. S. Richardson.

## LATER.

Killed.—G. Holman, Shropshire Light Infantry. Wounded.—B. Batye, P. J. Blair, O. Bridges, A. D. Hopkinson, L. J. Lloyd, H. B. Martin, C. Anderson. Unofficially killed.—B. B. Combe, Irish Horse. To-day's list is 314.

## ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

London, April 18.

An official *communiqué* reports that in the Carpathians the Russian troops, noiselessly approaching the enemy's entanglements between the villages of Telepocz and Zuella, broke through them, and, after a brief bayonet encounter, captured two heights, taking numerous prisoners.

The enemy counter-attacked, and the fighting continues. The enemy delivered persistent attacks in the regions of Rostock (Germany) and Stry (Austria), but these all proved fruitless.

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NO. 9, QUEEN'S GARDENS, 1st April. No. 8, STEWARD TERRACE, Peak. 1st May; Furnished or unfurnished.

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3 ROOMS suitable for Office 1st Floor Queen's Road Central.

'WESTWARD HO' Bonham Road. No. 25 BRILLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, April 17, 1915. 1027.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF  
THE WAR.GERMANS ADMIT DEFEAT IN  
BELGIUM AND ALSACE.

## THE LATEST CASUALTIES.

## BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMANS ADMIT DEFEAT IN BELGIUM  
AND ALSACE.

LONDON, April 18, 7.10 p.m.  
An Amsterdam telegram says that a Berlin *communiqué* admits the British success yesterday night south-east of Ypres. The German *communiqué* says: After mine explosions the British penetrated our positions north of the canal, and a battle continued around the three craters.

The *communiqué* adds that south-west of Metzeral, in Alsace, the Germans withdrew before superior forces.

## CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 18, 7.10 p.m.  
Among the latest casualties reported are the following:—  
Killed.—A. Collis Browne, E. J. F. Johnston, 2nd-Lieut. C. Vincent, Rifle Brigade, Lieut. W. Whittle, Worcesters, T. H. H. Hood.  
Wounded.—G. W. Fraser, H. F. Hake, C. E. Leigh, Brigadier F. S. Maule, W. H. Rogers, Station, D. B. Stewart, Artillery.

## BRITISH SUBMARINE COMES TO GRIEF.

LONDON, April 18, 8.15 p.m.  
An Amsterdam correspondent states that a Constantinople *communiqué* announces that the submarine E15 has been sunk in the Dardanelles. Three officers and 21 men of the crew of E1 were rescued and captured, the prisoners including the British ex-Vice-Consul to the Dardanelles.

## GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED IN ALSACE.

LONDON, April 18, 4.35 p.m.  
A Paris *communiqué* states: After a violent bombardment, a German battalion attacked to the north-west of Orbey, in Alsace, but was repulsed. The enemy left many dead in front of our trenches, and we made a number of prisoners.  
A Belgian aeroplane wrecked a German aeroplane near Roulers. One of our air squadrons successfully bombarded an aerodrome in the same region.

## THE ATTACK ON A BRITISH TRANSPORT.

## THE LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, April 19, 1.40 a.m.  
The Admiralty announce that twenty-four people belonging to the "Manitou" were drowned and that twenty-seven are missing. The loss of life is apparently owing to the capsizing of two of the "Manitou's" boats.  
The "Manitou" herself was undamaged.  
[An earlier telegram referring to the incident will be found on page 3].

## THE ITALIAN-AUSTRIAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

## AT LEAST 100 KILLED.

LONDON, April 18, 3.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris announces that a telegram from Milan says that Austrian troops on the Italian frontier attacked the 11th Bersaglieri, which repulsed their assaults and followed them 200 yards into Austrian territory. The losses on both sides are said to include at least a hundred killed. The Colonel of the Bersaglieri regiment has been ordered to Rome to report the incident.

## AIRSHIP RECONNOITRING IN SUEZ VICINITY.

LONDON, April 18, 9.30 a.m.  
The Press Bureau announces that at Cairo three aeroplanes from the Suez Canal reconnoitred on the 15th inst. around Elsir for twenty-five miles south of Elaris, effectively dropping nine bombs on about 150 or 200 tents. No enemy troops were seen on this side of Elsir. The distance flown was over 170 miles.

## ENGAGED IN RECONNAISSANCE WORK.

LONDON, April 18, 6.10 p.m.  
It is stated by the Press Bureau that the British submarine E15 was engaged in a difficult reconnaissance off the Kephaz minefield in the Dardanelles when she ran ashore.  
An official Constantinople *communiqué* states that the men were rescued and made prisoners.

## GERMANS SUFFER SEVERAL DEFEATS.

LONDON, April 19, 2.30 a.m.  
The Paris evening *communiqué* states: The day has been comparatively quiet, principally artillery duels and local infantry actions. Our artillery arrested a German attack upon St. Maril wood, in the valley of the Aisne. We charged with the bayonet, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Several weak German attacks in the forest of Paroy, Lorraine, were easily repulsed. The Germans in Alsace thrice unsuccessfully attacked our trenches at Little Reichackerkopf.

## RUSSIANS OVERTHROW EIGHTEEN DAYS' PERSISTENT ATTACKS.

LONDON, April 19, 2.10 a.m.  
A Petrograd official states: After eighteen days' persistent attack we captured on April 4 the principal chain of the Carpathians on a front from Regheoff to Volosk, seventy miles long. The fighting since that date has been chiefly in the nature of isolated actions, with the object of consolidating our gains. We captured between March 19 and April 12 20,000 prisoners, including 900 officers, 30 guns, and 200 machine guns.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

## PROCEEDING "LIKE A HOUSE ON FIRE."

LONDON, April 18, 9.30 p.m.  
Dr. Dillon, M.P., speaking at Glasgow, congratulated Irishmen on their patriotism. To be neutral to-day, he said, was to be hostile or a coward. Recruiting, he added, was now proceeding in Ireland "like a house on fire."

## ROUT OF THE TURKS AT SHAIBA.

## ENORMOUS SCOUTY.

LONDON, April 17.  
The Press Bureau announces that the actions in the vicinity of Shaiba were completely successful. The enemy is retreating beyond the point previously reported.  
The British on the 14th inst. captured 200 prisoners, and several machine-guns. The Turks, hurriedly retreating, abandoned large quantities of tents, equipment stores, 700,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, and 450 boxes of gun ammunition.  
Prisoners state that the enemy consisted of two Divisions of regular infantry and 32 guns, irrespective of Arab tribesmen.

## GERMAN AEROPLANES DROP BOMBS ON TRAWLERS.

LONDON, April 18, 8.20 p.m.  
A telegram from Flushing states that German aeroplanes dropped bombs over two British trawlers and afterwards fired on them, without any result.

## THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

## Charge Of-Age Limited.

LONDON, April 18.  
It is officially announced in Vienna that in view of the possibility of the prolongation of the war, and in order to secure the necessary reserves with liability for service, the age for the untrained Landsturm will henceforward be from 18 to 50 years. Hitherto, it has been from 19 to 42.

## CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 17.  
The following additional list of casualties is published:—  
Killed: G. H. Cotter Ledger; A. P. Newton King.  
Died of wounds: L. Edwards (Lincoln).  
Wounded: W. E. Henry; F. G. Drew; V. Farrell; A. M. Gordon; L. J. Fleming; N. Lechbridge; C. Littledale; Major W. A. Main; Lieut. C. Marsh Smith (Buffs).

## GREEK STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 18.  
The Admiralty have learnt that the Greek steamer *Ellis Pontos*, from Yambouli for Montevideo, was torpedoed in the North Sea. The crew were saved and are returning to Holland.

## THE ATTACK ON THE ELLIS PONTOS.

LONDON, April 18, 8.20 p.m.  
A telegram from Flushing states that the crew of *Ellis Pontos* declare that they were twice torpedoed without warning when west of the Noordhinder Lighthouse yesterday evening. The vessel was empty. The crew moved 24 hours before they reached Noordhinder. The captain, who was badly wounded, has been sent to hospital.

## THE KATWIJI.

LONDON, April 17.  
The Dutch Government has sent a protest to Germany, against the sinking of the *Katwiji*.

## DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

## Occupation Of Mytilene.

LONDON, April 17.  
The *Times* correspondent at Mytilene says that ten battle ships approached Enos. Two entered the bay and destroyed a Turkish camp.  
It is believed that the occupation of Mytilene and Chios is imminent.  
[Enos is a Turkish port, on the Aegean Sea, at the mouth of the Maritsa, which divides Turkey from Bulgaria and Chios is an island off the west coast of Asia Minor.]

## STRASSBURG BOMBED.

LONDON, April 17.  
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that a telegram from Strassburg says that a hostile airship disappeared northward. The airship was seen by the aid of searchlights and was bombed by anti-aircraft guns.  
Two persons were wounded by the bombs and considerable damage done.

## BOMBS DROPPED IN SWISS TERRITORY.

LONDON, April 17.  
It is announced that German airmen have again dropped bombs on Swiss territory near Bournevisin. Switzerland is sending a protest to Germany.

## A DESPERATE BAYONET FIGHT.

LONDON, April 17.  
A Petrograd *communiqué* states:—  
We consolidated our positions between Telephotsch and Znela after a desperate bayonet fight in which we captured the heights which the Austrians had organised. We took 1,140 prisoners, including 24 officers, and three machine guns.  
The enemy suffered great losses in making abortive counter-attacks. We successfully repulsed the enemy in the region of Strzy.

## THE SULTAN'S SORROW.

## And the Young Turks' Folly.

LONDON, April 17.  
The *Times* states that at a Council of the Imperial Family, at Constantinople, the Sultan, who appeared to be greatly overcome, said that he owed his accession to the Young Turks, but he would have preferred never to have reigned than to see the misfortunes which their inexperience and rash policy had brought upon the country.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.)

## ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE.

## Lukong Threatened with Revolver.

## HEAVY SENTENCE IMPOSED.

On two charges of participating in an armed robbery at Shaohai Street, Yammah, on December 8, and of threatening the Lukong who apprehended him with the revolver that was stolen, and but for the officer's quickness would undoubtedly have shot him, as the weapon was loaded in all five chambers. Prisoner was picked out from a row of ten men at the police station by both the shop manager and the accountant, as being one of the robbers, and it was principally upon this evidence that the charge of robbery rested.  
The jury found the prisoner guilty of both charges and he was sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment—fifteen years and twelve strokes with the cat on the first charge, and two years on the second.  
His Lordship commended the Lukong to the police authorities for his bravery in tackling the man when threatened with a revolver.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## EPSOM RACES.

LONDON, April 17.  
There will be no telegraphing facilities at Epsom race next week. Telegrams will have to be carried a mile.

## SOUTH AFRICAN FINANCE.

LONDON, April 17.  
Reuter's Capetown correspondent telegraphs that the Government has decided to double the Income Tax.

## THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

## Message From Irish Leader.

LONDON, April 17.  
Mr. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, has telegraphed to the relatives of the late Mr. W. G. Gladstone, M.P., who was killed in action at the Front:—"The whole Irish people mourn the tragic and heroic end of one who worthily carried on the great tradition of devotion and freedom."

## BARON ROTHSCHILD'S ESTATE.

LONDON, April 18.  
The value of the late Lord Rothschild's estate has been provisionally sworn at two and a half millions sterling.

## RUSSIAN CONSUL MURDERED.

LONDON, April 16.  
It is stated that the *Voskreshe Zeitung* reports that the Russian Consul at Kermanshah has been murdered by Persians.

## ATTEMPT ON SULTAN'S LIFE.

LONDON, April 17.  
At Cairo, Khalil will be tried by court-martial on Monday for an attempt on the life of the Sultan.

## HIGHWAYMAN SENTENCED.

## TEN YEARS FOR ROBBERY.

At the April Criminal Sessions this morning Mr. Justice Hazlehead sentenced a young man named Li Ching to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour, and ten strokes of the cat for being concerned with others not in custody in highway robbery at Kowloon City road on March 10.

When the charge was read to prisoner he replied "I did rob; at any rate it is no use saying I didn't, as I am charged with it."

This was taken as a plea of guilty.  
The Crown Solicitor said the case was a bad one. Between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of March 10 prisoner, apparently with four other men, attacked a man named John Chung Wong, employed by Messrs. A. & S. Watson & Co. at their aerated water factory. Complainant was riding in a ricksha, and after five robbers had thrown pepper into the coolie's eyes and knocked him down, they attacked complainant pretty severely and took everything he had. They apparently knew that he was in the habit of carrying money about that time. Complainant had only a walking stick, and was helpless in the hands of five desperate men. The property the prisoner was charged with stealing from complainant consists of a \$10 bank note, gold watch and chain and skeleton, Kruger gold coin, gold medal, locket, two pairs of spectacles, pocket book and an arms licence.

## THE S.S. SUI SANG.

The S.S. Sui Sang, belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co's fleet, was this morning towed into the harbour by one of the Blue Funnel steamers. The Sui Sang had a cargo of mules from Wei-hai-wai and arrived at Hongkong on Friday. She cleared for Calcutta on Saturday and soon after her departure the engineering gear became ineffective. The Sui Sang has been sent to dock to be overhauled.

## ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's this afternoon four Chinese, including two constables, were charged with committing an assault on Lee Kwong at 183 Hollywood Road on March 30.  
Mr. Preston appeared on behalf of the defendant, and Mr. Mason represented the complainant.  
Evidence was led at considerable length, after which the Magistrate (Mr. Wood) said that as he did not believe the evidence led on behalf of the complainant, he would discharge the defendant.

## A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have no sign in no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood-poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## To-day's Advertisements

## HONGKONG-GYMREHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMREHANA MEETING of the season will be held at Happy Valley on WEDNESDAY, the 31st April, 1915, commencing at 3.45 p.m.  
The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMREHANA CLUB.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.  
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1915. 356

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co's Steamship *Kumming*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 5 p.m. the 20th April, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1915. 357

## 'BEN' LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM HULL MIDDLESBRO' LONDON AND STRAITS.

## THE Steamship BENAVON.

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th April, will be subject to rent.  
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd May, or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th April, at 11 a.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1915. 358

## To-day's Advertisements

## TOYO KISEN KANSHA.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

## THE Steamship NIPPON MARU.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.  
Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 20th April, at Noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.  
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.  
No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 23rd April, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All chafed and/or damaged Goods for sale on board or in Godown and for animation of same will be sold on SATURDAY, 24th April at 10 a.m.  
All claims must be filed on or before SUNDAY, 2nd May, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
K. DOI, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, April 19, 1915. 359

## 'OVERLAND CHINA MAIL'

## THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

## 'CHINA MAIL'

## CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

## OF THE WEEK.

## PRICE 20 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

## THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a *fourty* after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Large Stocks of 'Gandy' Belting, Fasteners etc.

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## TRUTHS

ABOUT TANSAN

— SOME POINTS WORTH REMEMBERING —

## WILKINSON'S TANSAN

NATURE'S MOST BOUNTIFUL GIFT—  
IS THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE  
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THIS IS NO IDLE BOAST; IT IS SO.

WILKINSON'S TANSAN secured 100% marks for purity at the Taisho Exhibition this year.

WILKINSON'S TANSAN has won 3 Gold Medals this year.

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WILKINSON'S TANSAN has by means of the latest scientific process been proved to contain a larger percentage of Radium than any other known mineral water.

DRINK WILKINSON'S TANSAN  
EVERY DAY FOR GOOD HEALTH.

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